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Research article

Induction of intelligence into molecules by using spinor radiation: an alternative to water memory

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Abstract: By injecting a string of spinors within a membrane, it becomes sensitive to external magnetic fields. Without external magnetic fields, half of the spinors in this string have opposite spins with respect to the other half and become paired with them within membranes. However, any external magnetic field could have a direct effect on this system because a magnetic field could make all spinors parallel. According to the exclusion principle, parallel spinors repel each other and go away. Consequently, they force the molecular membrane to grow. By removing external fields, this molecule or membrane returns to its initial size. An injected string of spinors could be designed so that this molecule or membrane is sensitive only to some frequencies. Particularly, membranes could be designed to respond to low frequencies below 60 Hz. Even in some conditions, frequencies should be lower than 20 Hz. Higher frequencies may destroy the structure of membranes. Although, by using some more complicated mechanisms, some membranes could be designed to respond to higher frequencies. Thus, a type of intelligence could be induced into a molecule or membrane such that it becomes able to diagnose special frequencies of waves and responses. We tested the model for milk molecules like fat, vesicles, and microbial ones under a 1000x microscope and observed that it works. Thus, this technique could be used to design intelligent drug molecules. Also, this model may give good reasons for observing some signatures of water memory by using the physical properties of spinors.

Keywords: intelligence; spinor; molecules; milk; magnetic fields; water memory

1. Introduction

Intelligence is one of the main puzzles on which many researchers in different fields of science are working. There are various definitions for this word, for example, the capacity for logic, reasoning, planning, critical thinking, and problem solving [1–3]. However, one of the best definitions of intelligence may be a physical force that acts to maximize future freedom [4]. This ability could not only be seen in animals but also in plants, where considerations show that plants have intelligence [5]. Although even cells and microbes may exhibit intelligence [6], in addition to creatures, scholars believe that some machines may also obtain intelligence [7,8].

Now the question arises: can molecules like exosomes, vesicles, and fat globules obtain memory and intelligence? To answer this question, we should note that even though these molecules have no intelligence, we can induce some types of intelligent particles into them and make them capable. For example, we know that electrons respond to magnetic fields, and their spins become parallel to them. If we inject some spinning electrons into non-intelligent molecules, they obtain some signatures of intelligence. If these molecules become near a wire or any source of magnetic fields, their spinors become parallel. According to the Pauli exclusion principles, parallel spinors repel each other and force the molecular membranes and structure to become bigger. Thus, these molecules respond to magnetic fields and grow. We can say that these molecules could diagnose the external fields, and in response, they decided to become bigger. If we could engineer spinors within molecular structures, we could make them sensitive to special frequencies. In these conditions, molecules determine frequencies and respond to some them. This may be known as a type of quantum intelligence induction [9,10]. Also, this model is in agreement with previous observations of the Montagnier group in bacterial waves [11,12].

On the other side, this model may help us understand the origin of water memory [13,14]. If microbubbles of water contain strings of electrons, they could respond to external magnetic fields. Even sometimes, these spinors may make a system that only absorbs some frequencies of waves. Also, similar to quantum computing, spinors may store information about events and produce a memory. This may be a type of quantum cognition within molecules [15].

The outline of this paper is as follows: In Section II, we describe the method and consider the process of inducing intelligence into non-intelligent molecules. In Section III, we present the results of some experiments that show how milk molecules could be sensitive to external fields and become intelligent. The last sections are devoted to discussion and conclusion.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Material

Materials in this research are: different milk molecules like fat molecules, vesicles, exosomes, microbes, an EM generator, electrodes, and a 1000x microscope.

2.2. Method

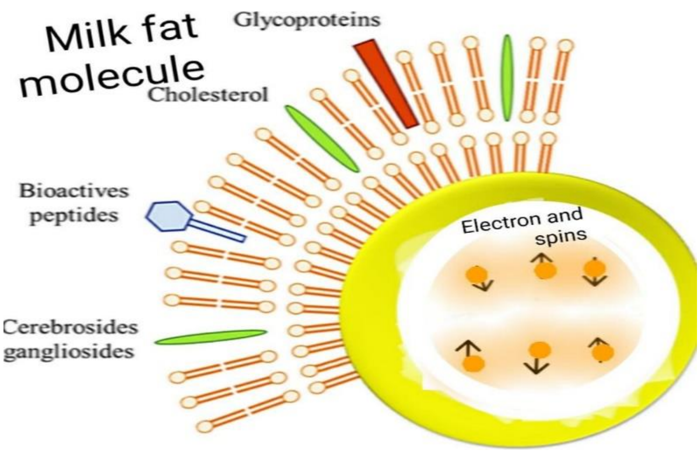

Figure 1. Induction of spinors and electrons into the milk fat molecules.

In this research, first we induced some spinors, like electrons, within the milk molecules and put them under a 1000x microscope. The spins of electrons should be in opposite directions. Because, according to the Pauli exclusion principles, parallel spinors repel each other and anti-parallel spinors attract each other (see Figure 1). For this reason, to induce two anti-parallel spinors into liquid membranes or bubbles, we should use two opposite magnetic fields in addition to electrical generators. These magnetic fields could be produced by currents within the wires. These wires could be connected to two generators. Wires contain electrical currents in opposite directions and could produce two opposite magnetic fields. Wires form coils under the lenses of a microscope. Some spinors or electrons become parallel to a magnetic field, and other spinors become anti-parallel to them and parallel to another magnetic field in the opposite direction. Thus, anti-parallel electrons or spinors could become paired and confined within membranes. These anti-parallel electrons could become parallel to external magnetic fields and change the size of membranes or bubbles.

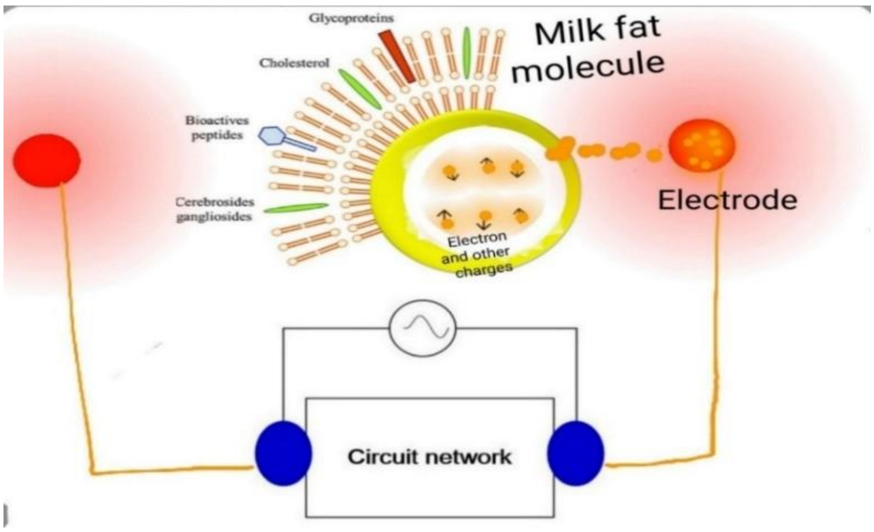

Figure 2. A circuit for inducing electrons and other spinors within the milk fat molecules.

To induce spinors into milk molecules, we could put them between two electrodes with negative and positive charges and turn on the generator. In these conditions, electrons move from the negative plane to the positive one and confront the milk molecules. Consequently, electrons collide with molecular structure, destroy it, and enter within the molecules (see Figure 2).

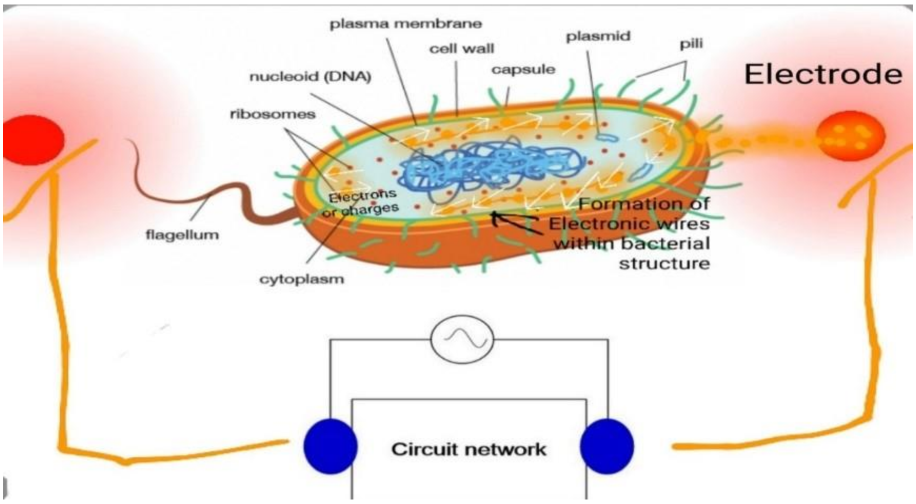

Figure 3. Induction of electrons and other spinors into the milk bacteria and microbes.

To induce spinors in bacteria, we could use two electrodes that are connected to the positive and negative ends of a generator. Although many types of bacteria and microbes could not bear electrical currents and disappeared, sometimes a string of spinors was formed within the structure of milk bacteria (see Figure 3).

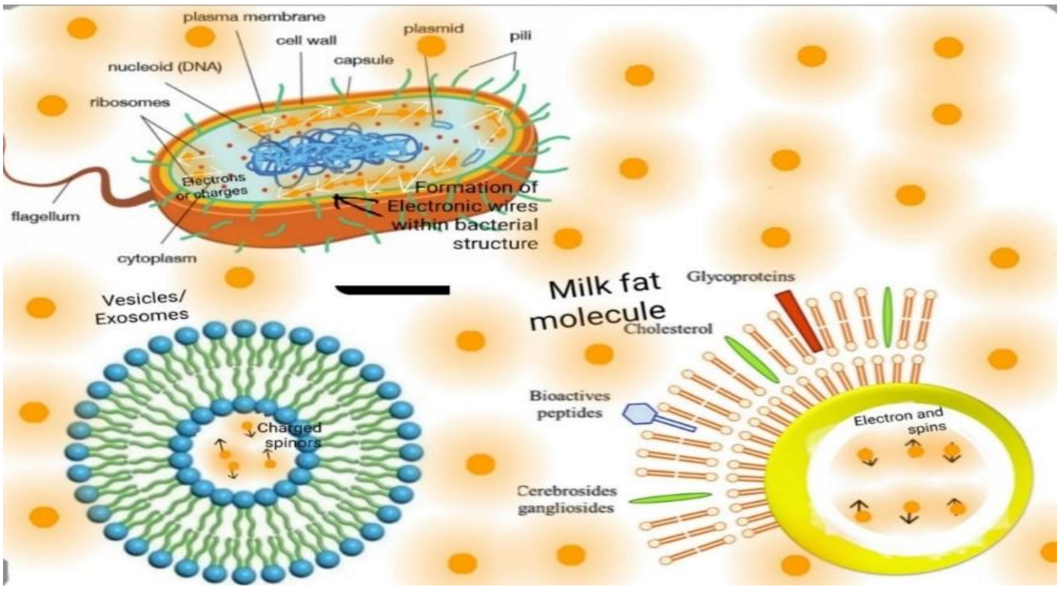

Figure 4. Spinning milk molecules including fat, vesicles and bacteria.

A milk container could include different molecules. For example, fat molecules, bacteria, vesicles, and exosomes are some of these molecules. All of these molecules could obtain charge and spin (see

Figure 4). To induce spinors like electrons within these molecules, we can put them between two electrodes with opposite charges. In these conditions, electrons move from a negative electrode to a positive one and penetrate molecular membranes (see Figure 5).

When spinors enter the structure of milk molecules, their arrows should be in opposite directions with respect to each other. Otherwise, according to the Pauli exclusion principle, they repel each other. However, any external magnetic field, like the wire or molecular one, could cause those spinors to become parallel with respect to each other and the fields. Consequently, parallel spinors repel each other, go away, and molecules become big (see Figure 6). This could be a type of intelligence in which molecules could diagnose external fields.

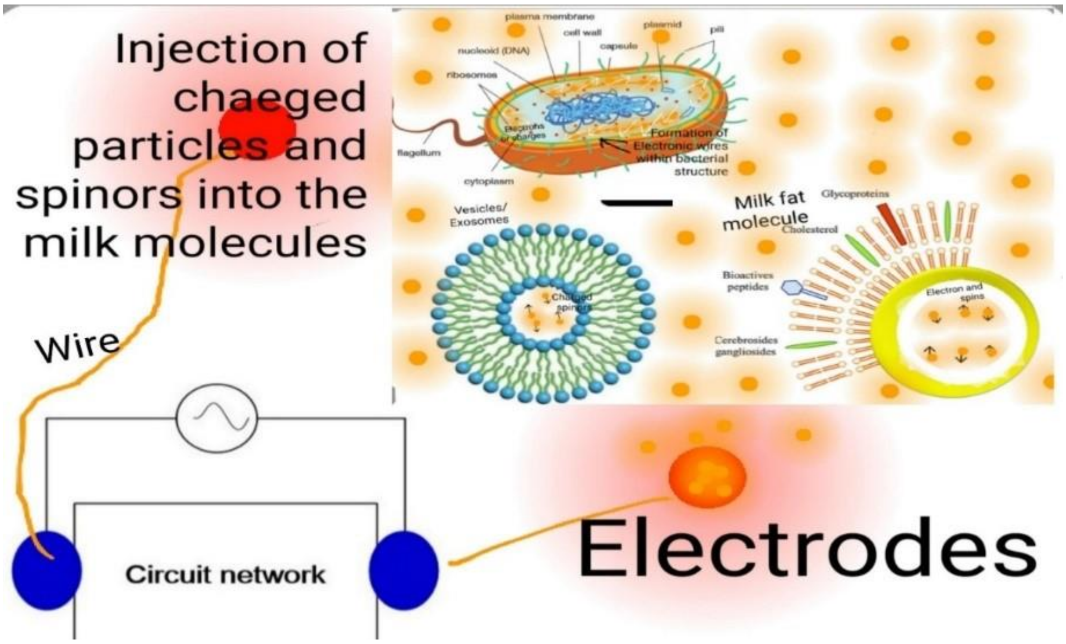

Figure 5. Injection of electrons and other spinors into the milk molecules.

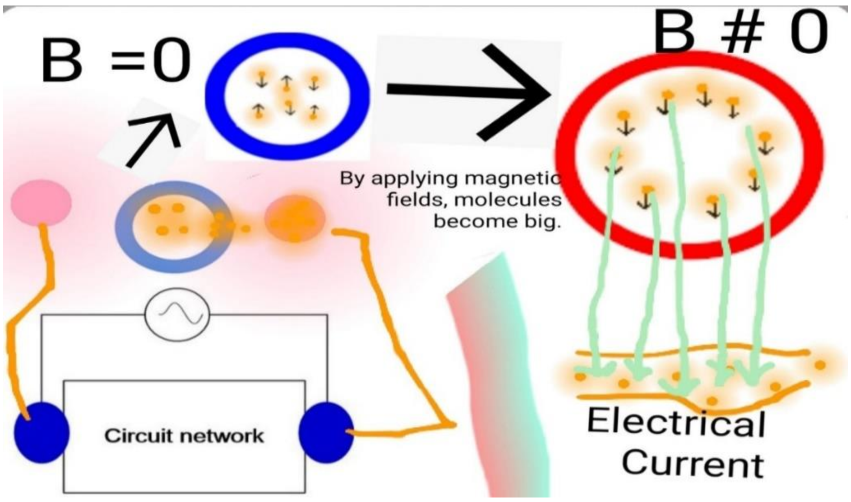

Figure 6. Near any magnetic field, spinors which were induced into milk molecules become parallel, repel each other and make big molecules.

3. Results

A milk container includes many microbes that live freely (see Figure 7). However, after electromagnetic radiation, most of them couldn't bear external fields and disappeared. For this reason, most of the molecules that are seen after radiation may be fat molecules, exosomes or vesicles, and some types of bacteria and microbes (see Figure 7). After putting the milk container between electrodes, some molecules become charged and spin faster. These molecules attract some smaller molecules and induce spin and charges into their structures (see Figure 8). By passing time, smaller molecules attract spinors. These spinors are anti-parallel, and the size of molecules doesn't change at the first stages (see Figure 9). Eventually, spinors within the structure of molecules become parallel with respect to the magnetic fields of electrodes, other molecules, and each other. These parallel spins repel each other and cause the growth of molecules (see Figure 10). After removing the magnetic fields of big molecules and electrodes, the first molecules are big (see Figure 11). However, by passing time, spins within their structures become anti-parallel, and molecules return to their initial size (see Figure 12). These molecules are active, and any external magnetic field causes the spinors to become parallel and repel each other. Consequently, when spinors go away from each other, they force the structure of molecules and cause their growth. Thus, a type of intelligence occurs within molecules. This means that after inducing spinors, molecules could diagnose radiation and maybe determine the frequencies of waves. Then, by arranging spinors in a special manner, one can design molecules so that they respond only to certain frequencies. These frequencies are usually lower, less than 60 Hz. Mainly because higher frequencies destroy biological structures and cause the vibration of electrons.

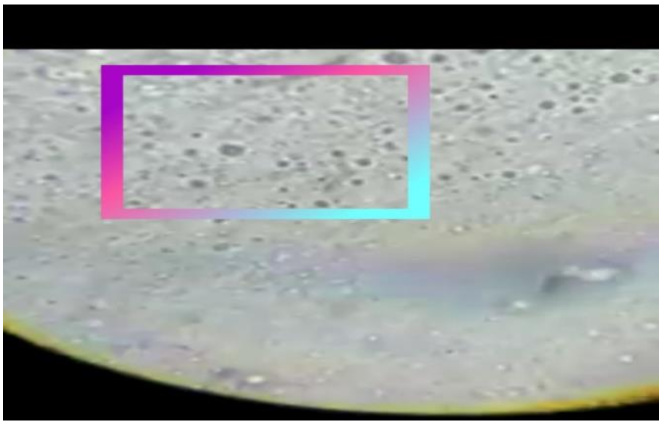

Figure 7. Milk microbes under a 1000x microscope.

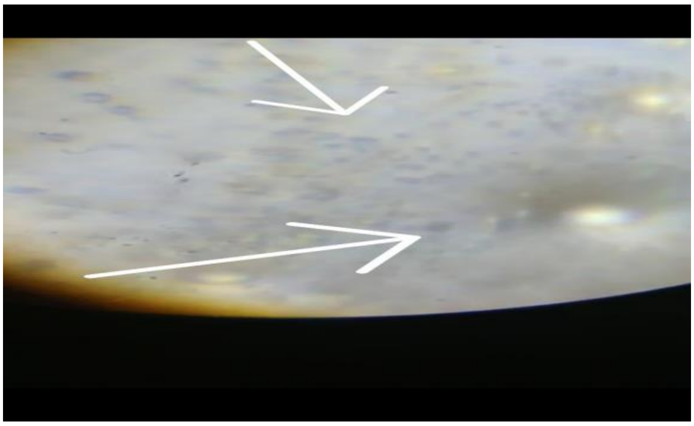

Figure 8. Milk molecules after first radiation under microscope. It seems that some microbes were killed and only fat molecules remained.

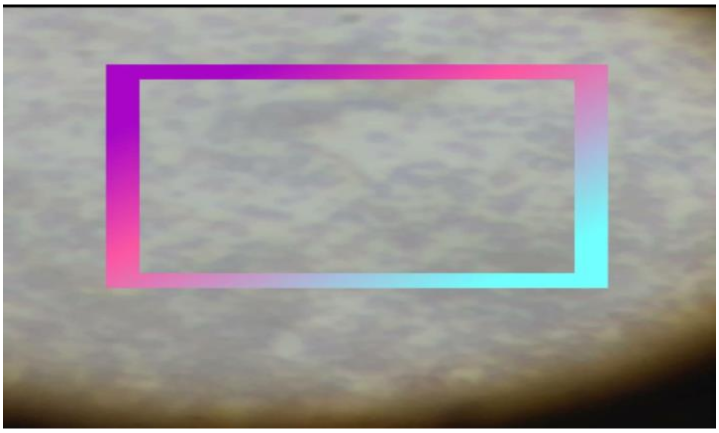

Figure 9. Emergence of first charged molecules and induction of spinors within other molecules under a 1000x microscope.

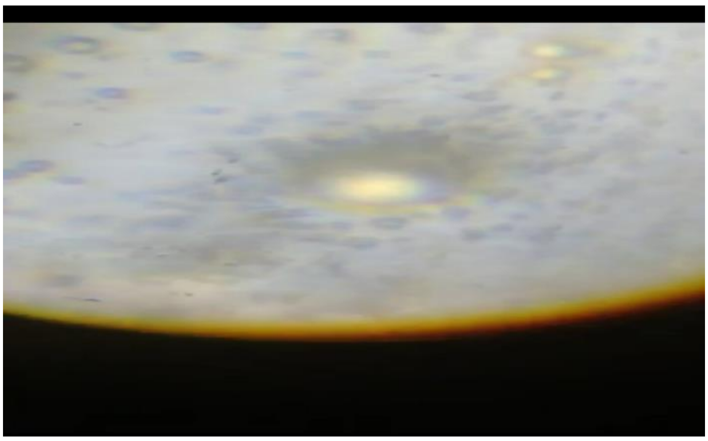

Figure 10. Spinning molecules experience external magnetic fields and grow under a 1000x microscope.

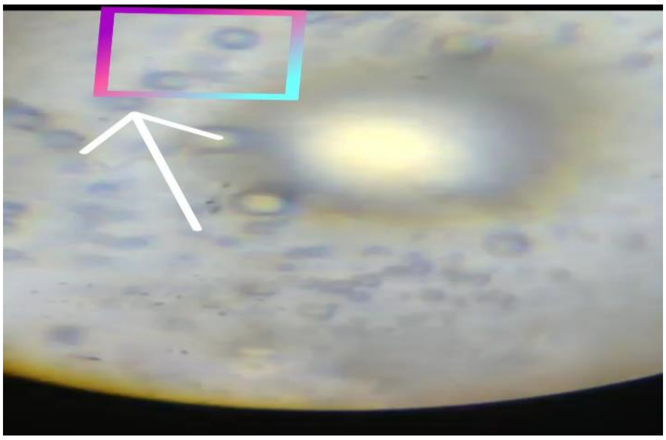

Figure 11. Big spinning and charged molecules cause to the growth of other milk molecules under a 1000x microscope.

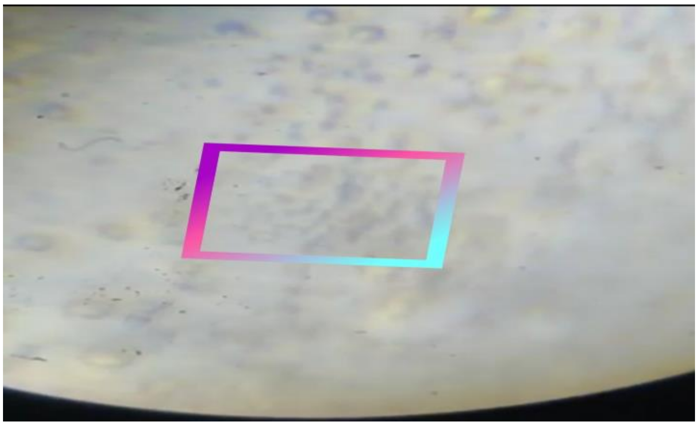

Figure 12. After removing external magnetic fields, molecules return to their initial size and conditions.

4. Discussion and conclusions

4.1. Discussion

In this research, we have shown that by inducing spinors within biological structures, we can control them. These molecules could have their normal size; however, by applying an external magnetic field, their sizes grow. We can use these active molecules to cure or control diseases like tumors. For example, we can send some of these molecules near a tumor and activate them with waves. By growing in size, pressure is applied to the tumor structure to destroy it. Maybe we could arrange spinors in which molecules become sensitive to some special frequencies of waves. For example, these molecules could become active only in tumors. These molecules could be known as intelligent drug molecules.

On the other side, this model may describe the origin of water memory. If micro- or nano-sized water bubbles contain some spinors, they could respond to external magnetic fields. Also, similar to quantum computers, spinors within bubbles could save information, and consequently, a memory appeared. For this reason, some scholars have reported some signatures of memory for water and other liquid molecules [16–18].

Maybe one asks how spinor particles were created. In response, we should note that wires that connect to batteries have a current. This current produces a magnetic field around the wire. All free electrons in liquid bubbles or membranes or spinning bubbles or membranes should come from this magnetic field. Wires surrounding the sample under the lenses of the microscope and from one or several coils. These coils produce the needed magnetic fields for arranging spinors within membranes. Without this magnetic field, spinors within a bubble or membrane repel each other and cause the membrane or bubble to become big, and after a time, it could disappear. To prevent this problem, we can use two batteries that produce opposite currents. These currents produce two opposite magnetic fields. Half of the spinors become parallel to one magnetic field, and the other half become anti-parallel to them and parallel to another magnetic field. Two spinors with opposite directions could be paired and confined into a membrane or bubble.

Also, maybe one asks if different sizes may be simply due to the random aggregations of the molecules? In response, we should be clear that changing in size doesn't occur randomly but only when an external magnetic field from another spinning molecule or a wire appears. This magnetic field could make spinors within membranes or bubbles parallel, and according to the Pauli exclusion principle, parallel spinors drive away from each other, force on the walls of membranes or liquids, and cause their growth. We have made use of 1000x lenses as close as possible to the size of biological cells. It seems that within the size of biological matter like cells, signatures of intelligence could be seen better.

4.2. Conclusion

In this research, we have tested a model to induce a type of intelligence in molecules. This intelligence is revealed by the injection of a string of spinors within the structure of molecules. These molecules are able to detect special frequencies and waves and become big. This is because spinors become parallel with respect to external magnetic fields. According to the Pauli exclusion principle, parallel spinors repel each other, go away, exert force on the structure, and cause the growth of the size of molecules.

5. Future work

By designing special strings of spinors, we can create intelligence, such as molecules only responding to some special frequencies. We can use these intelligent molecules to control diseases like tumors. These intelligent molecules may include water bubbles. Thus, this model could propose good reasons for the emergence of memory within water bubbles.

This mechanism could be applied to inducing intelligence into different micro- and nanostructures like fat molecules, vesicles, exosomes, and even water bubbles. Thus, this method isn't limited to vesicles and exosomes; any structure that has a boundary could become intelligent. However, structures that have strong membranes or phospholipids in their boundaries could preserve intelligence for longer with respect to other micro/nano bubbles.

Use of AI tools declaration

The authors declare they have not used Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools in the creation of this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Author contributions

Contributions of all authors are the same.

Availability of data and materials

All datas are available in this article.

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